

The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life—Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XXVI

January, 1929

Number 4

Protein Feeding Experiment at Cornell

By E. S. Savage

THOUSANDS of dairy farmers over the country are asking about the progress of the protein experiment at Cornell University. Briefly the plan of the experiment is this: thirty-six purebred and grade Holstein cows have been divided into three groups of 12 cows each, equal in total live weight and equal in total production for the groups during the first two weeks of their lactation.

All the cows are fed number two timothy medium clover mixed hay. This is a mixture of timothy and clover with at least 30 per cent and not over 50 percent clover. The timothy and other grasses must be 30 per cent green, the clover greenish brown to brown, and the maximum per cent of foreign material must be 15 per cent. All the cows are fed corn silage from Cornell 11 corn. This corn silage this year lacks some in grain because it was planted too thick and the season has been very wet.

One group gets the following grain mixture and is known as the 16 per cent group.

140 lbs. linseed meal
340 lbs. ground oats
320 lbs. wheat bran
400 lbs. corn gluten feed
40 lbs. cottonseed meal
700 lbs. hominy
20 lbs. steam bone meal
20 lbs. ground limestone
20 lbs. fine salt
Digestible protein 13.273%
Total digestible nutrients in one ton 1489.6 lbs.
Guarantee:
Protein 16.0%
Fiber 9.0%
Fat 4.0%

The second group, the 20 per cent group gets this grain mixture:

240 lbs. linseed meal
220 lbs. ground oats
300 lbs. wheat bran
600 lbs. corn gluten feed
440 lbs. hominy feed
140 lbs. cottonseed meal
20 lbs. steam bone meal
20 lbs. ground limestone
20 lbs. fine salt
Digestible protein 17.176%

Total digestible nutrients in one ton 1490.5 lbs.
Guarantee:
Protein 20.0%
Fiber 9.0%
Fat 4.0%



WEIGHING FEED
All the feeds used in these experiments are carefully weighed.

The third group, the 24 per cent group gets this grain mixture:

220 lbs. wheat bran
220 lbs. ground oats
300 lbs. oil meal
580 lbs. gluten feed
260 lbs. hominy feed
360 lbs. cottonseed meal
20 lbs. steam bone meal
20 lbs. ground limestone
20 lbs. fine salt
Digestible protein 20.806%
Total digestible nutrients in one ton 1492 lbs.
Guarantee:
Protein 24.0%
Fiber 9.0%
Fat 4.0%

The feeding of the cows is somewhat restricted. They are not fed to make them produce all they can. Because they are on experiment; they must be made to eat all of their feed. There cannot be any

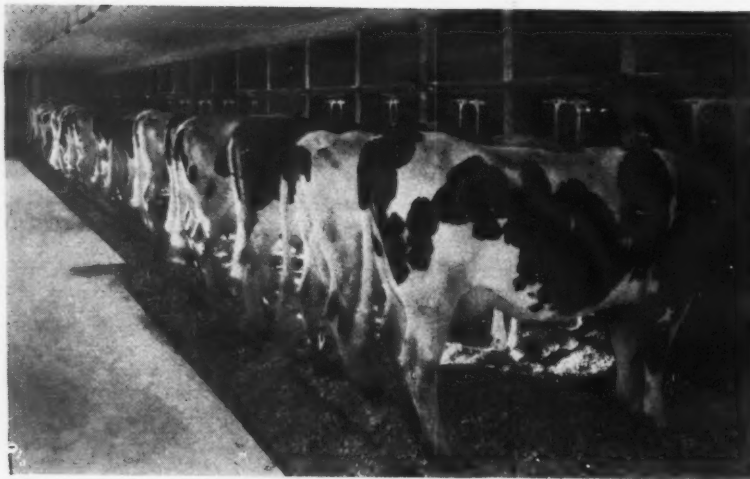
waste because the feeding value of the waste cannot be calculated. The object of the experiment is to see what the effect of different percentages of protein in the grain mixture will be on milk production when all the cows get the same amount of feed in relation to their production. Therefore, all the cows have been fed alike during the first two weeks of their lactation and the groups divided equally on this basis. The cows are weighed every Wednesday morning and the groups have been made equal in total live weight.

Each cow gets one pound of hay and three pounds of silage for every 100 pounds live weight. Then she gets one pound of her respective grain mixture for every 3½ pounds of milk she gives. Every feeding of hay, silage, and grain is weighed for each cow. The three grain mixtures have the same amount of total digestible nutrients per ton, 1490 pounds. So it is seen that since the groups on the start weigh the same and produce the same amount of milk the total food at the start is the same for each group. The groups will be kept together and fed the same through two lactations with no pasture between.

PREVIOUS to calving all the cows were fed second-cutting alfalfa hay and corn silage and G. L. F. 12 per cent Fitting Ration having the following formula:

460 lbs. straight wheat bran
440 lbs. ground oats
640 lbs. hominy feed
200 lbs. linseed oil meal
200 lbs. molasses
20 lbs. steam bone meal
20 lbs. ground limestone
20 lbs. salt
Digestible protein 10.4%
Total digestible nutrients in one ton 1406 lbs.
Guarantee:
Protein 12%
Fiber 9%
Fat 3%

After freshening for the first two weeks of their lactation they have been fed the



SOME OF THE COWS USED IN THE FEEDING TRIALS

Thirty-six pure-bred Holsteins are carefully watched in the experiment and are segregated into three groups.

experimental hay and corn silage and the 12% fitting ration. This starts them all the same. The third week of lactation they are put into their respective groups and each cow gets the 16%, or the 20%, or the 24%, experimental grain mixture according to the group into which she is put. Therefore, the third week of lactation is really the first experimental week for each cow and group.

At this writing the groups are not quite complete because not all the cows are yet into their third week of lactation. Averaging the production of each group for the third week of lactation of those cows that are in, and there are now ten cows in each group that have completed at least one experimental week, we find that the groups are all starting with an average production of 46 pounds of milk per day per cow that averages to test 3.15 per cent butterfat. The milk of each cow is tested for butterfat on one day of each week. The cows are milked with a single unit milking machine and each cow is stripped by hand. The milk from each milking is weighed and recorded. The average production of all the cows in milk without regard to their weeks of lactation has been 44 pounds per day.

The cows have been bought mostly in central New York so that they could be trucked into Ithaca. One carload was bought in Saratoga County. Every cow bought is negative to the blood test for abortion. Most of them have been retested once and all tested were found negative on the second test after calving. A few of the cows, calving recently have not yet been retested. Every breeder from whom cows have been sought has co-operated to the fullest extent. No breeder has refused to have his cows tested, and all those whose cows have been found positive have cheerfully abided by the result. This co-operation

is sincerely appreciated by those who selected the cows. As far as possible cows with cow testing association records of 8000 pounds or better have been selected.

ALTOGETHER 40 cows have been purchased. One cow was injured in shipping and dropped her calf prematurely the next day. She has been retested and found negative, but cannot be used in the experiment. One cow dropped twin dead calves one week before her time was out. She was retested and found negative. She was retained for experiment. In 39 births these are the only two premature ones. One cow has been rejected as her teats are too large for the milker cups. One cow milked from only

three quarters when she calved, so she was rejected. One cow calved September 7, too early to start so she is not being used. Therefore, it has been necessary to buy 40 cows to get 36 for use in the three groups. Thirty-nine of the 40 bought have calved.

From the thirty-nine cows calving, thirty-six living calves are on hand or have been sold. One pair of twins was born dead, one pair of twins was so weak that both were killed, from one pair of twins the bull was weak and was killed, the heifer was a free martin and was vealed.

Among the 36 calves there have been 11 purebred heifers and 8 purebred bulls. Seven purebred heifers have been sold, 4 at \$75 each, 2 at \$45, and one was vealed and sold for \$27. Four purebred heifers are on hand. Four purebred bulls are on hand. Two purebred bulls have been sold for breeding at 10 days of age for \$40.50 for the two, two purebred bulls have been vealed and sold for \$59.60. Five grade heifers have been sold for breeding for \$135.40. Two grade heifers are on hand. Six grade bull calves have been sold for veal for \$176.64. Three grade bulls are on hand. One cow is yet to freshen.

The total sales for calves have amounted to \$829.14 for 23 calves sold. There are 13 calves on hand valued at \$492. The total yield of the calf crop will be at least \$1330.

The calves vealed have been fed a maximum of 380 lbs. of whole milk. No calf has received more than 12 pounds per day. The rest of their milk has been skim milk. The average age at which



COWS FED HAY FROM BAGS

The hay is weighed and put in bags and fed to each cow separately.

the veals have been sold is 32 days. They have graded high. The price has been 16 cents per pound alive with the exception of one calf which sold for 14 cents.

ON DECEMBER 8 the cows were all examined by F. H. Sexsauer of the Dairymen's League, N. F. Webb, of the G. L. F. Exchange, and F. B. Morrison, professor of animal husbandry at Cornell University. These men acted as a committee to pass upon the condition of the cows at the beginning of the experiment. This same committee will at

intervals examine the groups and report on the physical condition of each in order to get at the effect of different amounts of protein during the two years the experiment will run. Paul Smith will act as alternate for President Sexsauer on this committee. H. E. Babcock for President Webb, and Professor C. L. Allen for Professor Morrison.

The Cooperative Grange League Federation Exchange, Incorporated, and the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Incorporated, have each appropriated \$7,500 to Cornell University as a

revolving fund to meet the expenses of this experiment. Land and buildings near the University have been rented from Professor G. F. Warren for two years for the experiment.

The responsibility of conducting this experiment rests on E. S. Harrison, instructor in animal husbandry at Cornell University, who is in direct charge of it. Mr. Harrison is doing a fine piece of work with the help of Howard Bardwell and Howard Blood, the young men who are helping with the feeding and milking and record keeping at the barn.

The Training of Homemakers in Japan

By Mrs. Sumi Oye

LIKE other countries Japan has two general lines of education for her women; one to fit them for a professional life, the other for general culture as good wives and mothers. The point which I wish to emphasize is this latter one: how to develop the true homemaker by combining the teaching of practical domestic science with the higher cultural subjects.

Let us consider the home as a small reproduction of the center of government of one's country. In the government statesmanship is the chief element of control. In the ideal home this same element of statesmanship should enter into all its management; the wife and mother being responsible for the smooth running of the many departments of her domain. In directing her home her duties are similar to those of a Prime Minister, but unlike that statesman, who has many under ministers, each in charge of a separate department, she must act as under minister as well, and supervise each department herself, a stupendous task you may say.

Now, let us consider for a moment the duties of a homemaker. The hygiene of a home alone is not a small matter: the thought and preparation of suitable diet, clothing to meet the needs of changing seasons and various occasions, careful housing and ventilation; these are but a few of her daily round of duties. She must care for her children, select schools and teachers for them when they grow older, supervise their homework, encourage them when their tasks are diffi-

cult and be to them a mother, a companion, and a teacher as necessity occurs. In Japan a great deal of a homemaker's time is taken up with receiving her husband's guests, who are very numerous indeed in families of position. It is her duty to discriminate among those who come, so that her husband's time may not be unduly taken up with trivial mat-

manage their homes economically, as women were accustomed to do in the old days.

In Japan, educators are divided into three classes: those who think there should be no difference in the education of boys and girls and who eliminate altogether domestic subjects from a girl's curriculum; those who think a domestic education the most essential; and those who wish to combine the intellectual elements of an education with skill in those subjects that go to make the ideal home.

As I have already stated, I believe this last class of educators to be on the right track for girls in Japan at least; that is, I believe that the practical side of a girl's education should go along with a highly educated mind. To procure this high degree specialists are needed to teach each subject. Well equipped laboratories,

where practical work can be done individually, are an absolute necessity.



CLASS IN FLORAL DECORATION—TOKYO

Practical education for girls is new in Japan. These girls are learning the art of beautifying the home.

ters; at the same time she must treat everyone with courtesy.

In the complicated homelife, the ideal homemaker must be of high character, good education, and broad culture as well as skilled in all the details of housewifery.

Since modern Japan has begun to realize the necessity for education for girls as well as boys, there has been a tendency to relegate education for homemakers to the background. The result has been that many girls have developed intellectually and some have even become brilliant thinkers and are able to take their places with men in the world of letters. In the art of homemaking, however, such women are woefully ignorant and when married, are quite unable to

THREE years ago with this idea in mind, I myself founded a College of Domestic Science in Tokyo, in the curriculum of which is included courses in chemistry, physics, hygiene, Japanese constitution and law, current topics, ethics, psychology, economics both home and general, nursing, and care of children, dressmaking, cookery, laundry, and others are also taught as well as the more artistic accomplishments of flower arrangement and tea ceremony, the knowledge of which is essential to the cultivated

homemaker. There are at present about 1,000 students enrolled in the various departments of the College.

About 2500 years ago, Looze, the great Chinese sage, said, "Look after the female and care for the weak." Mencius also insists, "If the country is to be well governed, the widows, orphans, those without relations, the deformed and the otherwise helpless, must be cared for." Thus unfortunate people were more or less cared for.

Conditions changed, however, through many centuries in which the strong were predominant and the weak allowed to perish. Armies and navies became the criterion of progress and wars the arbiters of fortune. Gradually, people began to realize that it was foolish to settle affairs by fighting; that law should govern a country and later came the better idea of international law. Laws were made and for a time all seemed well. But as time went on, history repeated itself; clever people accumulated wealth, wealth brought power and the oppression of the poor resulted. The rich had all the advantages of education which fitted them for the best position in their country and the more clever were the people, the greater was their wealth. On the other hand, poverty and degradation increased. Gradually class distinction became more and more fixed and the gap widened in society. Luxury and pride come with wealth and the poor are neglected. Revolution follows such conditions such as we have seen in Russia.

In Japan people fear the red spirit, thinking that it will contaminate the country. To my mind, it is not the red placards proclaiming bolshevism that are to be feared, but ignorance through lack of proper education and the ill-training of our girls. If women are lazy and proud and unable to manage their households economically, they cannot provide for the future, no matter what their husbands bring into the home.

If this condition maintains, there can be no real happiness in the home. Murmuring and discontented wives send their husbands to demand higher wages. Business depression makes it impossible to pay these wages and the dissatisfied employe is dismissed. Thus trouble follows trouble, for with dismissal comes the desire for revenge and quarrels between capital and labor arise. The unemployed cannot provide bread for their families. Strikes arise; mobs demand impossible things; society is upset; and terrible revolution ensues.

These unfortunate conditions are less likely to happen when women are educated to conduct their homes in a scientific and economical manner. The development of character and intellect along with a knowledge of practical methods of household economy are essential to the welfare of the nation at large as well as to the individual family. The family is the state in miniature.

I HAVE dwelt at length on the education of our young women to fit them for life's duties, but I have not forgotten that wonderful saying of Christ's, "Man

cannot live by bread alone but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God." Also, "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and His Righteousness and all these things will be added unto you." If we believe this we must infer that spiritual training is more important than that of the intellect. If God's spirit dwells in man, humanity and service for the common good are traits of character animating his daily life.

Were such traits universal, trouble would cease and happiness and prosperity increase. But people have become materialistic in their thought, possession has become a passion and discontent and friction results.

The Duke of Wellington has said, "Education without religion produces clever devils." Who are the disturbers of the peace? The instigators of rebellion in any country? Just such clever devils, having no fear of God or man.

So that the home may have the true atmosphere of healthful service, in my own college in Tokio I am attempting to develop minds that can work out high ideals in practical daily life, skillful hands both able and willing to perform the daily tasks that a well ordered home requires, and a strong Christian character which will translate into action ideals of truth and love in the experiences which life will bring. It is only through the homes that such women will establish that we can ever hope to develop a better order of life within any one country, and in the world large help towards international peace.

Why I Won't Marry a Farmer

By Kate Seager

I'VE never lived on a farm—and I never intend to—and I'm certainly never going to marry a farmer. I wouldn't object at all if he were brought up on a farm as long as he changes his vocation before he marries me. And I'll tell you why: I don't like cows very well—and I certainly don't like chickens,—nor gathering eggs and having hens cackling and fluttering about my head. Nor do I like so many striped yellow cats running around the yard,—nor the sight or sound of pigs in a pigpen—nor even the smell of hams smoking in a barrel. I don't like to wash milk pails—and above all—I abhor the taste of warm milk. I don't like to get up before the sun does in the morning, although I have to do it just now to make the 8 o'clocks, and I can't go to bed early at night. And no one can convince me that by retiring early at night one would be ready to get up in the morning,—because I've tried it and it just isn't possible. I really wouldn't want to sit at the table three times a day opposite a man who has just hopped in

from the barnyard for his meal. I've never milked a cow—and I do admit I'd like to try it—but I never want the chance for it to become a habit with me.

In stating my aversion to farm life I'd like to say, though, that I do think the farmers comprise the best class of people in the country today. He who enjoys the life of a farmer is fortunate—for it is a healthy, interesting, varied life—with none of that minute division of labor which is so monotonous in the industrial world. But—he who neither enjoys nor appreciates such a life—but must live on a farm—is most unfortunate.

I REALIZE there are as many different types of farms as there are of homes throughout the land. Of course there is the wealthy farmer—he may not be a farmer in the usual sense of the word—instead—he may be a poultry raiser or an apple grower,—and perhaps his wife doesn't even have to do her own housework.

Then there is the prosperous farmer on whose place there are all the modern

conveniences:—electricity, electrical milk-er in the barn, electrical appliances in the house, radio, telephone, automobile,—all to enable him to keep in touch with the rest of the world.

And—too—I've seen poverty on a farm—which is the most desolate and wearisome life I could imagine. Unfortunately it is a prevalent idea that people on a farm can at least raise their own food, cut their own wood, and so be well fed and sheltered—but it is not always so. I've visited farms where the children—and of course there are always a goodly number on such farms—are not given any milk to drink. No—every drop must be sent to the milk plant to add that much more to the monthly milk check. Likewise, every egg must be sent to market—and with the small added money return do you think they can buy food which will replace the fresh milk and eggs they have sent away? Of course not. There is no city child who can look any more undernourished and unhappy than these poor farm children. And of course, if they are

doing without food, they are likewise doing without clothing, furniture, any luxuries—besides being isolated far up on some dirt road—miles from civilization. And I'm just pessimistic enough to believe that if I ever married a farmer we'd end up on just such a place.

TAKEN as a group, though, I am sure that farmers live as happily as any other group of people—certainly more so than lumberers, fishermen, or day laborers in the industries. And—there is an opportunity to make money on a farm, providing the farmer has the right

kind of land and the initiative and ability of management.

But the average farmer has quite a job to make his assets come out ahead of his liabilities. He can have some but not many of those desired possessions called luxuries. I've visited quite a few such farms in the western part of the State, and I've been greatly impressed with the fact that on the many farms where it is quite a struggle to gain a living from the soil—it is the farm wife who suffers more than her husband. It is the house which is neglected—the upkeep of the house must be sacrificed in order that the barn

may be kept in better condition. The house goes without its coat of paint in order that the barn may be kept well painted. The walls of the house go unpapered and the woodwork unpainted because water has to be piped to the pasture for the cows. The housewife goes without her electric washing machine—because her husband needs a new mowing machine. She must go without a maid or any extra help in order that her husband may have a hired man to help him. It's true—maybe he needs it more than she—but—that's just another reason why I don't want to be a farmer's wife.

Why I Might Marry a Farmer

Anonymous



WINTER SCENE IN THE COUNTRY

I MIGHT marry a farmer if I wanted to and if the god of love said "all right." But I wouldn't marry just any farmer. He would have to be a partner in improving the house and farm.

We must have water in the house and barn as soon as possible. I don't intend to be always toting water when I get married.

I would want at least one gasoline lamp to read by. If he had a huge house, I would just shut part of it off. I don't believe in killing myself dusting and sweeping.

If the kitchen was dark and gloomy, I would just put it in some other room. That wouldn't be terribly hard for rural engineering 10 and household management 120 have taught me how to do most of that sort of work myself.

I would like to have a light horse on the farm that I could ride, for recreation, but any horse would do.

I don't know how to milk, but it wouldn't hurt me to learn, so we could save a hired man's wages. Then my husband would have time to help fix up the house.

I like to help with the haying. I can't pitch on a load, but I can do most of the other things.

I wouldn't mind so much if my house wasn't painted. If it was clean and the lawn was mowed it would look nice. If the house wasn't painted, the barn wouldn't be either, so I wouldn't be jealous.

If we need a new mowing machine or any other new farm machinery, we'll get it if we can. For washing, I can use my two hands. Maybe some day my husband would have a gasoline engine and I could get a washing machine that it would run.

I F I got used to getting up at five, I could do it as easily as I get up at eight now. It wouldn't be any harder. Getting up is just a habit, anyway.

Probably we couldn't have an ice-box at first and anyway, we might not be able to get ice; but we would have to cool the milk so I could keep my things cold wherever the milk was.

I don't love chickens, but they can be a paying proposition, so I could care for them.

I like cats and dogs, even calico cats. I don't like pigs. If we had them, they would be far away, and I would not take care of them.

Being trained in domecon, I would know better than to sell all the milk and eggs. But—every farm woman I know of (and I know about all types of them too) has that much sense.

I have visited more poor farm people than most college students. I don't believe there is a worse poverty than that in the city slums, for at least fresh air and sunshine are free in the country. I don't remember ever seeing a man or woman who had an eighth grade education in the poverty class. I have a college education and my husband's going to have some too. We won't be in the poverty class if I have anything to say about it; and I think the woman has a lot to say.

In conclusion, yes, I live on a farm now.

4-H Club Work in Agriculture

A Resume of the New Program

A NEW program has been introduced for the elementary education of farm boys and girls in agriculture, by the extension service of New York State.

To meet the needs of progressive farm boys and girls, a new program of 4-H club work in agriculture is presented to 4-H club members. The new program provides for the carrying on of a home project as heretofore and additional activities which are designed to make the 4-H club work of greater value and interest. The farm boy will continue to grow his plot of potatoes, beans, corn, or garden vegetables, or raise one or more dairy heifers, sheep or pigs or a flock of poultry; or carry on a project in forestry or farm-shop or other 4-H enterprises in accordance with the established requirements for his age and ability. The past program, it is believed, had a tendency to make the boys and girls specialists in those projects which they undertook, at the expense of the other parts of the 4-H program. In addition to the former 4-H project, there is outlined for each year's work in agriculture exercises to broaden the boy's knowledge of farm life and train him in performing various farm operations requiring skill, and other exercises giving the boy an opportunity to participate in community service activities which will aim to make him a better citizen. Thus in the first year that the program is taken up by a new member, he will choose to do any five of the following eight exercises.

Make a display board for the 4-H club membership sign

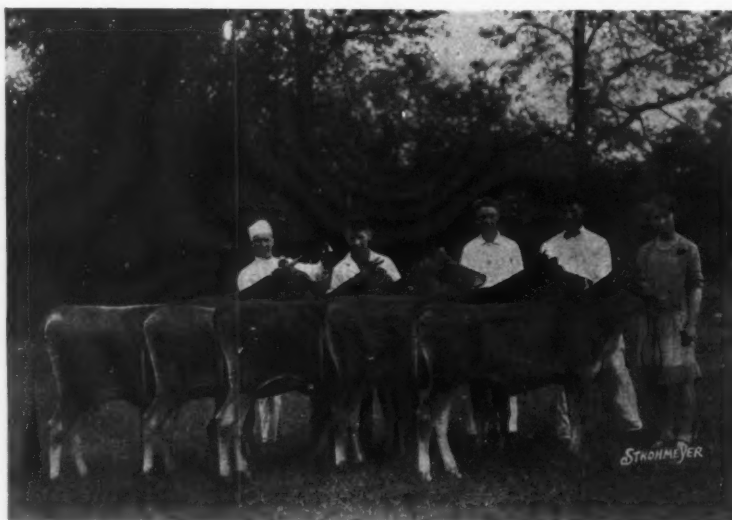
Every club member will wish to display his membership sign in a conspicuous place so that people driving along the road may see it, and so the county club leader will know where to stop when he makes his official visits. In order to display this card to the best advantage and to protect it from the weather, it is recommended that every first year 4-H club member make a display board on which to place his membership sign.

Make a bulletin case

Club members have bulletins and records which they wish to keep. To prevent loss or soiling of these bulletins a simple bulletin case is recommended which any boy can easily make.

Tie six knots

Tie the following knots and hitches and show how they are used: (a) square knot, (b) hitching knot, (c) bowline knot, (d) half hitch, (e) timber hitch, (f) clove hitch. (Members conducting a farm shop project will select some other exercise).



4-H CLUB AT NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW
New York State fourth prize group of Jersey 4-H club heifers at the National Dairy Show at Memphis, Tennessee.

These knots and hitches are the practical ones used frequently in doing the work of the farm and home.

Make a bird house and put it where the birds may make use of it

Most birds are farmers' friends. They destroy harmful insects, eat weed seeds and add to our enjoyment by their songs. Many beautiful birds may be induced to make their homes near the farm house, if a suitable house is provided for them.

Make a feeding tray for young chickens

Nearly every farm keeps poultry and raises young chickens. The feeding tray suggested is suitable to feed the grain mixture for 100 chicks for the first week or two.

Learn to recognize and name ten common forest trees and tell at least one purpose, aside from fire wood, for which their wood is used.

Every club boy should know the common forest trees that grow in his neighborhood. It is not enough simply to be able to recognize the trees and name them. He

should know what each kind of tree is most useful, which ones to preserve, and which ones to cut.

Learn to know and name five farm or garden weeds

In addition he must be able to tell something about each which makes it an undesirable plant, and know how it may be controlled.

Learn the common fruit trees

New York is a great fruit state. It is second of the States of the Union in the production of all fruits, second in the production of apples, second in the production of grapes, and is among the first five states in the production of most other deciduous fruits. Some fruit is grown on almost every New York State farm, especially apples, pears, plums, and cherries. In this first year of 4-H club work a club member will learn to know the different kinds of fruit trees, both in winter and in summer.

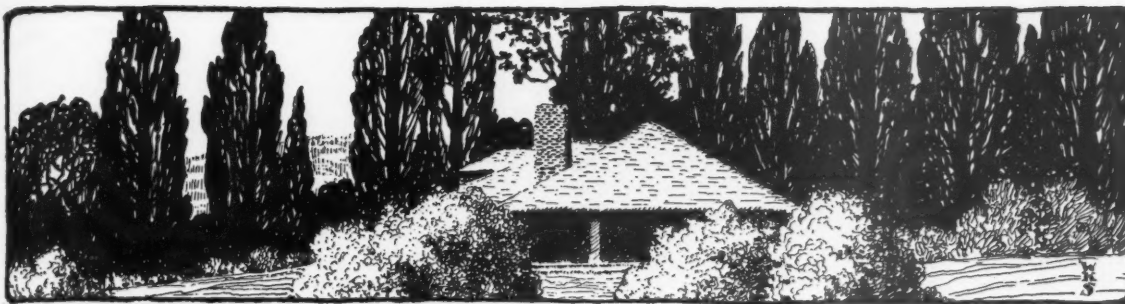
Each club member will also be required to do the following:

Learn the 4-H Club Motto and the 4-H Club Pledge.

There are 4-H club members in every State in the Union and in many foreign countries. There are more than 18,000 members in New York State. The motto for club members is the same in every state and all take the same pledge. The motto is: *Make the Best Better!* The pledge is: *I pledge my head to clearer thinking, my heart to greater loyalty, my hands to larger service, and my health to better living for my club, my community, and my country.*

Keep your "project record" and your "club member's record book" up-to-date and mail them to your county club leader when requested.

The program as outlined is offered to meet the demands of 4-H club members and leaders for a more attractive and worth while year-round program. The new program carried over a period of years is designed to broaden the knowledge of the farm boy and girl and give them a more comprehensive training in practical agricultural work and increase their interest in farm life and civic activities.



Through Our Wide Windows

Not Just Another Birthday

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN celebrated its twenty-sixth birthday on December 7. Since that time we have enlarged to include the newer College of Home Economics, our circulation has increased, and we have expanded just as the College we attend has expanded.

However, in the first issue of the COUNTRYMAN the editors stated that the purpose of the magazine was "to keep the former students in touch with each other and with the College, and to present advances in agriculture." We are still striving to accomplish this purpose and intend to in the future. We are still in the process of improvement consequently are always open to suggestion, criticism, or any proposition which will help us in carrying out our purposes. We appreciate and hope for comments from our friends.

Professors

WHEN we are old enough to think about going to college we wonder what the function of an Arts College may be. We have been taught that this is an age of specialization, and that to meet competition we need special training in the business of making a living. The Arts College gives special training in three or four lines but its main advantages are supposed to lie elsewhere.

This training supposedly broadens the outlook on life, increases the perspective, gives one a better insight into the workings of the universe, and enables one to capture a good job because of the suavity with which one can approach a prospective employer. The effect of this experience is to give one self-confidence, assurance and polish; a veneer of worldliness and a smattering of knowledge which will enable one to get along better and easier in the world. The course makes one more capable of meeting people and discussing common interests.

We might argue that the special training is more useful, giving one a better chance to make money and that one can get an extremely varied knowledge in agriculture. Probably most of us think that a varied scientific knowledge is best as far as knowledge itself is valuable, but maybe the viewpoint of the arts student is correct.

Most of the value of any certain college course must lie in what we get from our professors; otherwise we might as well live here and not attend any classes. Therefore the professors are among the most important assets of any college. In agriculture, we have professors who know their oats, their economics, and their livestock. Better yet they are all intensely human, easy to talk with and willing to help anyone. There are Charlie's and Bill's, and professors known all over the country by their initials. This is an evidence that they are good "skates," well liked as professors and men.

When classes in arts are too large to afford personal contacts, the professors are inclined to get crabbed, silent, and crusty, and few students would dare call a professor by his nickname if they knew it. How then, can the college of Arts and Sciences substantiate their claim to the service of giving ability to know people?

Common Sense

IT IS always a problem to the student in agriculture to know whether or not one can reap the advantages of a college education on a farm. Everyone is free with their opinions, and arguments both good and bad are presented. Usually the people who have shown the dark side of farm life have picked their material from the darkest corners. Of course they have shown actual conditions, but these are probably far from average, to say nothing of being accurate pictures of the conditions on a modern, prosperous farm.

Then too the other side of the question has not been presented in quite the true light. The advantages of rural life are more often spoken of in the light of fresh air and sunshine, than in that of pleasure, money, and automobiles. Everyone enjoys fresh air, but you can't eat it, and in order to make farm life look desirable you must show the possibility of making enough money to have cars, radios, and all the things that make farm life as enjoyable as any.

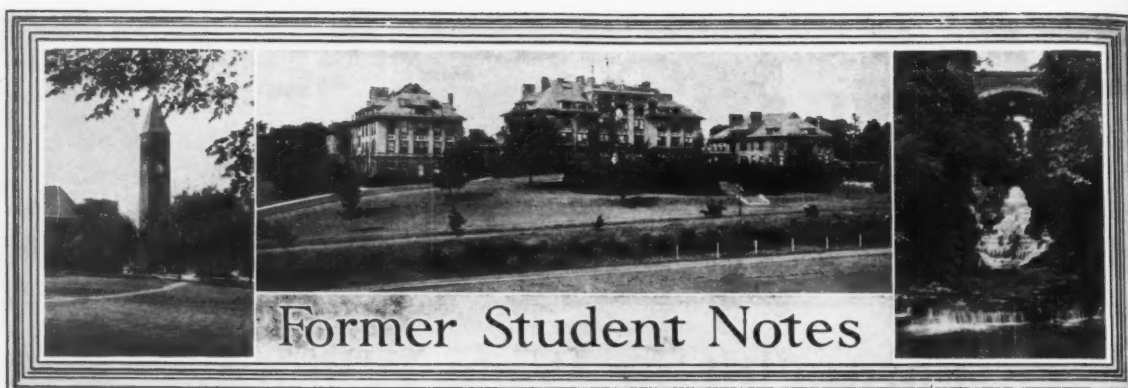
It is impossible to prove by argument that money can be made on a farm, but there are two interesting aspects of the situation. The first is that a large percentage of the most successful farmers are college graduates. The second is that no college graduate would be satisfied to remain long on a farm where he could not make a good living. He learns too many ways of spending money to be able to exist without a decent income.

The goal we are seeking is happiness, and the problem is to go where one can be happiest. Common sense and a rational outlook on life should help one to get his share. It should be remembered also to select a vocation and an environment that one will enjoy for twenty years, and that it is the long run that counts, not tomorrow's prospects. Finally, one of the surest ways to happiness is an appreciation of what we have, with the realization that if we are "tuned in" and ready to see it, we can often get a glimpse of heaven here on earth.

Why I Won't Marry a Farmer

INCLUDED in our table of contents this month is an article by a Domecon girl giving her reasons why she will never marry a farmer. It is a copy of a speech made in a public speaking class, and, as might be expected, caused a great deal of comment. From the anonymous answer already given us and from the spoken comment, it would seem that most of us disagree with the author. We prove this also by the fact that we are training ourselves to be farmers, thank goodness, not the type that is described.

Still, if we are going to be under the handicap of not being able to find ourselves good wives when we graduate, we might better know it now, so we may be prepared, and take our future bachelorhood stoically. Consequently, we would like to get the readers' personal opinions on this matter, particularly the opinions of those Domecon girls who have already come to such definite conclusions on the matrimonial problem as have already been offered.



Former Student Notes

'04

H. S. Lippincott is now at Newport News, Virginia. His address is Newport News Chamber of Commerce, 2813 Washington Avenue.

'08

Arthur D. Hoose is herdsman on Henry Morgenthau Jr.'s cattle farm at Hopewell Junction, New York. Mr. Morgenthau is publisher of *The American Agriculturist*. Arthur is married and has four children, Nathan, Marie, Frances, and David.

'09

John Steitz is engaged in truck farming at Mellinville, New York.

'12

George H. Bissinger is director of experimental agriculture for the Calamba Sugar Estate at Canlubang, Laguna, Philippine Islands. He also does experimental work for the neighboring planters, and on a 7,200-acre coconut grove.

Earl T. Maxon is with the Maxon Feed Company, retailers of feeds, seeds, lime, and cement, in Greene, New York.

'14

"Tom" Milliman lives in Rochester, 276 Marion Street, with offices at Cutler building. "Tom" is manager of the G. L. F. Exchange fertilizer service. "Mich" Treman '13 and "Tom," room-mates seventeen years ago, brothers-in-law now, and neighbors, still get together two or three times a week to renew friendships and old arguments. "Mich" lives at 46 Juniper Street, with offices at 500 West Avenue and is in the wholesale coal business with A. R. Miller.

Elmer Snyder is conducting viticultural investigations for the United States Department of Agriculture, with headquarters in Fresno, California. He lives at 3930 Kerekhoff Avenue. A daughter, Marcia Jean, was born last June.

'15

Arthur W. Wilson, who is a member of the advertising firm of Wilson and Bristol, Inc., at 285 Madison Avenue, New York, lives at 1356 Evergreen Avenue, Plainfield, New Jersey. He has two children, Priscilla, aged five, and Donald, who is two.

'16

George Cooper is now at 135 East 30 Street, New York, working for the Tyddon and Hanford Advertising Agency of Rochester and New York. During the war he served 18 months on farms in New York and New Jersey. He then entered department store work until two years ago when he accepted his present position.

Frederick A. Davis, Jr., has been made a director of the New England Conference on Regional Plannings. He is a member of the National Conference on City Planning, and is a practicing architect in New Haven, Connecticut.

Don Lidell's education was interrupted by the war so that he did not actually finish until February 1920. Since that time he has been working in a store in South Edmeston, New York. He is married and has three children, two boys and a girl.

Albert Schaffle is assistant to the dean of the School of Education and assistant director of the summer session at Rutgers University, with the rank of associate professor of education. He lives at 39 Huntington Street, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

'17

Paul W. Carter died recently in the Naval Hospital at San Diego, California. Shortly after graduation from Cornell, Lieutenant Carter enlisted in the Naval Aviation corps. He was stationed at Pensacola for a time, and was then detailed to coast guard duty in Ireland during the World War. While there, the armistice was signed and he returned to Pensacola. Later he was stationed in California and then again in Florida. Last year he was again ordered to California. Since going west, he served at Honolulu and in the West Indies. He was to have sailed in January for South America as flight commander of the U. S. S. Langley, airplane carrier. He is survived by his widow and three daughters, Agnes Jane, Margaret, and Ruth.

'18

C. E. Chardon is Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor in Porto Rico. He

is now in the United States with the Governor of Porto Rico to request for an appropriation from Congress for rehabilitation work in Porto Rican Agriculture, which was devastated by the hurricane. He expects to visit Ithaca before his return to Porto Rico.

'19

George Heibler is managing his father's farm in Chatham, New York. He has a herd of 18 Holsteins that keep him busy. He is married and has "a son big enough to pull on his own overalls."

'20

"Cap" Creal is running a farm near Cortland, New York. "Cap" bought some cows a while ago, and one valuable one developed pneumonia. The family "horse doctor" said the best thing to do was administer a pint of whiskey (internally) at night and morning, so "Cap" bought a quart on the Doctor's prescription. He swears the cow got it all.

Everett W. Lins is sales manager of the American Fruit Growers, Inc. His address is P. O. Box 1868, Miami, Florida.

"Howdy" Pabst has recently married, and taken up his abode at the Hotel Jamestown in Jamestown, New York. He can be reached by mail through the S. S. Straus & Co., New York City.

A son, Horace E. Shackelton, Jr., was born on August 5 to Mr. and Mrs. Horace E. Shackelton. Mrs. Shackelton was Mary E. Moore '20. They live at 2 Inness Place, Glen Ridge, N. J. Shackelton is assistant general manager of the Pacific Egg Producers Cooperative, Inc., at 178 Duane Street, N. Y. He writes that Earle W. Benjamin '11, who is general manager of the company, sailed on October 10 for a three months' inspection trip of market conditions in Europe and South America.

'21

Clarence P. Hotson is acting head of the English Department at Drury College, Springfield, Missouri. He lives at 1405 North Washington Avenue.

A daughter, Elinor, was born on October 4 to Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence C. R. Krahe. They live at 1306 Clay Avenue, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl D. Merrill of Rochester, New York, announce the arrival of a daughter, Sylvia Anne, on November 15, 1928.

'22

Katherine A. Tobey is teaching home economics in a grammar school in Brooklyn. She lives at 417 State Street.

H. A. R. Huschke is in the advertising business in New York City. His address is 115 West 190th Street, Bronx, New York. He was business manager of THE COUNTRYMAN in 1921-22.

Richard "Fuzzy" Peabody has taken the advice of Horace Greely and "has gone west." He is manager of Childs' Restaurant in Winnipeg, Canada. He writes: "We are still on the old stand trying to cater to the palates of the public. I am kept busy keeping tabs on the 65 employees. The University of Manitoba keeps us in touch with university life." Mail will reach him at 205 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Canada.

Cornelia S. Walker is home demonstration agent for Riverside County, California. Her address is 1059 Lemon Street, Riverside.

A daughter, Helen Haldane, was born on August 24 to Mr. and Mrs. Richard W. Wyse. Mrs. Wyse was Edith A. Goff '22. They live at 5 Cedar Street, Hempstead, New York.

'23

Dorothy Brennan married Mr. Curtis, who graduated from Princeton in '14, and then took three years graduate work at Cornell '19-'22. He is working for the New York Central Railroad and commutes to New York City every day. She taught science in Rutherford, New Jersey, High School four years after graduation. She is now living in Wilton, Connecticut, and is "interested in raising small fruits on fine days and in doing over an old house on rainy days."

Mary Chipman Britling is married and has two children, John, aged three years and Mollie, nine months. Her address is 12180 Ellicott Street, Williamsville, New York.

Wesley H. Childs is Assistant Chemist with the Beech-Nut Packing Company, "Foods of the Finest Flavor", at the main plant in Canajoharie, New York. He went to the Beech-Nut Packing Company in April, 1928. He has previously been in sugar factories in Colorado, Santo Domingo, and British Guiana, South America, also with the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C. Wesley was married at Greeley, Colorado, June 29, 1927. His present address is Box 162, Palatine Bridge, New York.

Margaret Cushman married John R. Fleming '21. They have one child, John R. Fleming, Jr. Their address is 116 West Oakland Avenue, Columbus, Ohio. She says her business since graduation has been "the usual faculty wife affairs and

keeping a husband fed and comfortable! Now the problem is a model home ec child."

Raymond W. Donahue is farming at Southold, New York, as one of the firm of Donahue Brothers. He is married and has two children, Raymond W. Jr., age two years and six months, and Madeline Joan, age eight months. Raymond worked as a chemist for the Mohawk Chemical Manufacturing Company for two years after his graduation.

Mrs. Careton Cockle (Caroline Heeler) is living in Clarence, New York. She taught Domestic Science in Parker High School, Clarence, New York, the year following her graduation. She has not taught since her marriage in June 1924.

LeRoy Heidke worked for the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers, a national co-operative marketing organization which handles about 40,000 cars of produce each year. He is now assistant sales manager of the Colorado Potato Growers Exchange, handling about 7,000 cars of potatoes a year. The Cosmopolitan Hotel, Denver, Colorado, is his mailing address.

Eldred W. Hoffman is living at 706 E. Buffalo Street, Ithaca. He is married and has one child, Barbara Marion. Eldred was with a land-development Company in Florida for one winter. After farming for two years, he took up club work in 1925 and at present is the club agent for Tompkins County.

Clara E. Jonas has been teaching home-making in the High School at 6 East Avenue, Batavia, New York. Her home address is R.D. 1, Ithaca, New York.

Harriet G. Lincoln is "hoping to receive her M.S. in Zoology, in June 1929, from Syracuse." Her minor is bacteriology. After graduating, she taught science in Dexter High School in 1924. Later sales-work kept mischief away. Then private work in dietetics just before going to Syracuse for more science and teaching courses last year kept her busy.

Hicks W. Putman is sales manager of a force of 400 specialty salesmen, merchandising the Air Way Sanitary System. He is married and has two children, Jane Gertrude, age 7, and Warren Carl, age 3. He farmed in Homer, New York, for the first two years after graduation, and then "he floated around New York State as a day laborer wielding an axe or pick and shovel for one year." Since April 1, 1924, he has been with Air Way. His address is 11425 118 Street, Ozone Park, Long Island, New York.

Warren Sarle is connected with the Northern Trust Company selling bonds by correspondence, and as he says, "accomplishing various other things in connection with the bond department." He believes that Chicago is one of the most promising industrial cities in the United States. His address is, La Salle & Monroe Streets, Chicago, Illinois.

Ray L. Wheeler is a teacher and athletic director at the State School at Cobles-

kill. He was married in 1919 and they now have two children, Richard Chapin and Barbara Ailene. His address is 9 Rose Street, Cobleskill, New York.

Sidney J. Wilkin has been farming in Walker, New York, since he graduated. Just at the present moment he is working as a real estate salesman in Rochester, New York. He still has the farm and intends to keep it.

Don Woods is now living at 6057 15th Street, Detroit, Michigan. Since graduation he has been "having a sweet time getting up in the world." He was a chemist for the United States Rubber Company for two years. At present he is chief chemist of the Acme White Lead and Color Company at 8250 Sputh Aubin Avenue, Hamtramick, Michigan. Don is wondering, "What next?"

'24

Wilbur T. Archibald '24 is teaching physics in the High School in Poughkeepsie New York. Mrs. Archibald, who was Marjorie I. Dickson '23, is librarian at the school. They live at 24 Barclay Street.

Chester A. Arnold completed his requirements for his Ph.D. at Cornell on August 1, and is now instructing in botany and doing research on fossil plants at the University of Michigan.

A. Elizabeth Beal is librarian of the biology, physics, and chemistry departmental libraries at the Washington Square College of New York University. She lives at 416 West 122nd Street, New York.

Bernhard Z. Eidam is studying at the New York College of Music. He lives at 47 St. Paul's Avenue, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, New York.

A. H. Exo has the directorship of public relations for the National Air Transport Incorporated, and his business address is 5936 Cicero Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. His home—yea, he has one of his own now (and he found a wife to put in it while searching in Michigan a year ago last June) is at 6314 S. Troy Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Under the management of J. Edwin Guinn '24 the American Bonding Company has recently opened its new branch offices at 1005-6 Columbia Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Guinn has spent two years seeing Florida. She was Ruth V. Klock '23 and was employed as assistant bacteriologist in a Public Health Laboratory in Florida. Mr. and Mrs. Guinn are living at 1417 Chislett Street, Pittsburgh. They are greatly attached to their prize German police dog, manely, Prince Lobo Von Schiffmullre.

Ralph S. Johnson is teaching Science at the Kohut School in Harrison New York.

Emma G. Kuchler is assistant manager of the Green Bay Tree, a cafeteria at 54 West Forty-seventh Street, New York. She lives at 919 Main Street, New Rochelle, New York.



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AND EVERY GOOD
DAIRY RATION

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Florence W. Opie is secretary of the Montgomery County, Ohio, branch of the Y. W. C. A. She lives at the Y. W. C. A. in Dayton.

Frances A. Scudder is home demonstration agent for Oswego County, New York.

Marie S. Sorenson is teaching general science in the South Junior High School in Niagara Falls and lives at 450 Twelfth Street.

'25

Mary M. Acker is teaching home economics in the Continuation School in Utica, New York. She lives at 1420 Genesee Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Carpenter Barrett have announced the marriage of their daughter, Ann E. Barrett '25, to Harry E. Reynolds '25, on October 11 in Tampa, Florida. They are living at 1404 Bay Villa Place, Tampa.

David F. Davis has returned to New York after three years in Paris, to manage the A. B. Operating Company, apartment house managers. For two years he was sports editor of the Paris *Times*, spent six months on the Paris staff of the Chicago *Tribune* as sports editor, and for the last six months directed the organization of the new business department of the Paris office of the Equitable Trust Company of New York.

The engagement has been announced of Helen F. Green '25 to William F. Ward of Livingston Manor, New York. She is teaching home economics in the High School there.

Bessie M. Tuttle has for the past year been designing dresses for "Sacson" at 525 Seventh Avenue, New York. She lives at 195 West Tenth Street.

Luther S. West, is professor of biology and eugenics at Battle Creek College, which is dedicated to "race betterment" and is affiliated with the Battle Creek Sanitarium. West conducts the "Department of Eugenics" in *The Good Health Magazine*. He lives at 102 Oakland Avenue, Battle Creek, Michigan.

'26

Edward K. Ach is in the forest engineering department of the Canadian International Paper Company. He is in charge of investigation of local woodlots developments.

Charlotte C. Beach was married last May to G. Guy Owens and they are now living at Ryder Road, Ossining, New York.

Florence M. Burtis is doing girls' club work in high schools and factories for the Y. W. C. A. in Greenwich, Connecticut. She lives at 160 Milbank Avenue.

Elizabeth Emmons is in charge of laboratory testing for the New York *Herald-Tribune* Institute. She lives at 51 Forest Avenue, Freeport, New York.

"Seth" Jackson was married to Miss Edna Burling on August 18, 1928 and is living at 110 Shelton Avenue, Apartment 4-C, Jamaica, New York. He is with the

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to a neighbor who has never been to one
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For Pleasure and Profit

**February 11 to 16, 1929
Ithaca, New York**

Nassau County Light and Power Company doing surveying and drafting. In early September he and his bride stopped over in Ithaca on the return from their honeymoon, and tested the accommodations of Willard Straight.

David Kuntz is with the Turner Construction Company and is now located at East Chicago, Indiana.

Albert Kurdtt '26 and Alice M. Shoemaker '27 were married on June 30. They are living at 20 Lafayette Avenue,

Kingston, New York. Kurdtt is manager of the Ulster County Farm Bureau.

Preston MacMish is now managing a large dairy farm at Chatham, New York. He has a herd of 48 Jerseys and expects to carry as many beef cattle. The farm has 752 acres, 225 of which are now under cultivation.

Albert L. Mason is with his father on a large fruit farm at Albion, New York.

Grace A. Peterson spent the summer as a farm hand on a 900-acre farm in Peru

New York. Mildred Pladeck '28 was with her. Grace is taking graduate work in botany at Cornell. She lives at 405 Dryden Road.

Wessels S. Middaugh is taking graduate work in agriculture at Cornell. He lives in Slaterville Springs.

Truman A. Parish is teaching agriculture in the Ten Broeck Academy in Franklinville, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Rightmyer of Ithaca have announced the marriage of their daughter, Helen E. Rightmyer '28, to William J. Hamilton, Jr., '26 on October 12. Hamilton is working for his doctor's degree and is an instructor in biology at Cornell.

Helen L. Shapell married L. I. Woolson (M.E. '26) June 1, 1928. Their address is 1627 Collingwood Street, Detroit, Michigan.

Kenneth B. Spear, formerly in the industrial control engineering department of the General Electric Company is now assistant scout executive of the Schenectady Council of the Boy Scouts of America. He lives at 27 Catherine Street.

Christine Spraker is a clothing instructor at the Haddonfield, New Jersey, High School. She lives at 120 Kings Highway, West.

Mrs. Bond Thomas of Plainfield, New Jersey, has announced the marriage of her daughter, Anne Carey, to Hazard McC. Clarke on October 27. Mrs. Thomas graduated last June from the University of Rochester.

"Dolph" Urban's present address is 97 Green Avenue, Scarsdale, New York.

'27

David P. Beatty is taking graduate work in forestry at Cornell and is living at 600 University Avenue.

F. Helen Huston is director of the cafeteria in the Lafayette High School in Buffalo. She lives at Apartment R, 4 Jewett Parkway.

Mary M. Leaming is with the New Jersey Agricultural and Home Economics Extension Service. Her address is 1981 Pennington Road, Trenton, New Jersey.

Henry C. Metzger, Jr., is assistant steward at the Hotel Statler in Buffalo. He lives at 220 Summer Street.

May Moyer is running a tea room near Quakertown, Pennsylvania, on the Philadelphia-Allentown highway. She lives in Steinsburg, Pennsylvania.

William Y. Naill is branch manager of the Cash Stull Company, Lincoln, Ford, and Fordson Dealers in Chester, Pennsylvania. His address is 1506 Edgemont Avenue. He has a year-old son, William Y. Naill, Jr.

Beatrice N. Pringle is teaching home-making in the High School in Newark, New York. She lives at 331 West Miller Street. Her engagement has been announced to E. Carlton Spear of Syracuse.

Bertha F. Reifschneider lives at 209 West Ninety-seventh Street, New York.



Thousands of Farmers would Protest



A LAST look around to make sure everything's all right before climbing into bed. No need to worry about the chickens tonight.

But there's a better, surer way than the nightly last look to satisfy yourself that all's well. *Feed* is the biggest factor in successful poultry and livestock raising . . . and Purina Chows have been the most reliable guarantee of security for thousands of farmers . . . every day, every night for 34 years.

It's a fact that the price of one checker-

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PURINA CHOWS

poultry—cows
calves—hogs



steers—sheep
horses

She writes that Therese F. Stein '28 and her parents, and Frances E. Barlow '28 have been abroad since August, traveling in Germany, Switzerland, Italy, France, and England, and will return at the end of the year.

T. H. Shen, who completed his work for the Doctor's degree in 1927, is engaged in plant breeding work in the University of Nanking, China. General Feng, one of China's foremost military leaders, in an address before a large convention in Nanking said that Dr. Shen was his ideal of an agricultural teacher and investigator.

Irving H. Taylor is a United States forest ranger, in charge of a Government timber sale in Utah. His permanent address is 37 Stone Avenue, Ossining, New York.

Marna Weltman is with the Willard Parker Hospital in New York.

'28

Two bona-fide dirt farmers have developed in "Harm" Agle, who is farming with his father in Eden, New York, and "Jack" Bodger, who is watering posy gardens in California to grow flower seeds for the wholesale trade. "Jack" and his new partner hold forth on the ranch at El Monte, California. (Yes, he's a family man now.)

With the National Oil Products Co. is "Ful" Baird, playing with cod-liver oil in their laboratories at Harrison, New Jersey, and sleeping at 23 Walnut Avenue, Bloomfield, New Jersey.

"Harry" Beaver is with the Rome Copper and Brass Co. of Rome, New York. "Harry" may get down to brass tacks yet. His address is Verona, New York.

Virginia I. Carr is working for the Associated Gas and Electric Company in Ithaca, and living at 310 College Avenue.

Of our foresters, who rated one of those soft jobs is "Nic" Carter. He is timber cruising for the U. S. Forestry Service in Florida with headquarters at Tallahassee.

Francis G. Davenport is with the Long Island State Park Commission at Babylon, New York.

"Van" Desforbes and "Bud" Fisher are two farmers who are applying their ag training in the offices of the New York Telephone Co. "Van" is located in New York City. "Bud" gets plenty of kicks out of his job, he is in the complaint department at Buffalo.

John McB. Dorris is in the control department of the Oxford Miami Paper Company in West Carrollton, Ohio. He lives at 245 East Central Avenue.

Lee R. Forker is with the Quaker State Oil Refining Company in Oil City, Pennsylvania. He lives at 620 West First Street.

"Hi" Godfrey is at the Allegany Experiment Station working in connection with the U. of P. (to think that a Cornelian would come to that). His home address is 3437 Woodland Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

"Russ" Granger is terminal market inspector for the Pennsylvania Railroad at Buffalo.

Helen D. Griffin is teaching home economics in the Mexico, New York, High School.

H. Victor Grohmann is managing a restaurant in Atlantic City, New Jersey. He has been playing football with the Atlantic City Tornados.

James A. Lacy has completed a four-months' training course with the General Electric Company and is rural service

man at Oneonta, New York, for the Associated Gas and Electric Company.

E. Lucille Lotridge is a nutrition worker in the public schools of Newark, New Jersey. She lives at Apartment 312, 69 North Ninth Street.

Mildred J. Mackie is teaching home economics in the New York elementary schools. She lives at 11 Farview Avenue, New Brighton, Staten Island, New York.

"Bob" Meyers is now bacteriologist for Mead, Johnson and Company of Evansville, Indiana.



Weather Couldn't Stop This Man

IF YOU had stood in Howard Snoke's shoes in the fall of 1926, you might have thought you were "up against it." He had 1000 acres of wheat to thresh; 450 acres of oats; 150 acres of sweet clover; nearly 100 acres of red clover; 20 days work on corn fodder, and a late, wet season to do it in.

Being machine minded, and knowing how to handle his thresher, Mr. Snoke decided that he could do all this work with a Case steel thresher. The letter he wrote us on January 17th from his farm at Humboldt, Nebraska, is a tribute to the efficiency and versatility of Case machines. He saved his grain crops; sold his clover for seed just as it came from the machine, "without extra cleaning or dockage," and got 8,000 bushels of corn out of the fodder he finished putting through his thresher soon after New Year's day.

Just another bit of evidence that Case machines can be depended upon to do more than the catalog or the salesman says they can. Case machines are built for modern farming. **J. I. CASE T. M. CO., Inc. Racine, Wis.**



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Margaret G. Miracle is working for her M. A. at Teachers College. She lives at Apartment 35, 110 Morningside Drive, New York.

Winston E. Parker is a landscape forester with the Harvard Tree and Shrub Service at 412 McKinley Building, Buffalo. He lives at 354 Parkside Avenue.

Minford L. Peterson is teaching science and mathematics in the Athens, New York High School. His engagement has been

announced to Miss Dorothy M. Crocker of Bath, New York.

Mildred R. Rosenberry is teaching domestic art in the Buffalo public schools. She lives at 15 Wingate Avenue.

Andrew G. Sharp is a research fellow at the School of Forestry of the University of Idaho. He is working on the effect of kiln drying on western yellow pine. His address is Lindley Hall, Moscow, Idaho.

Evangeline M. "Vange" Tobey is teaching Home Economics at Neffsville, Pennsylvania. A new school is being built with a cafeteria and when this is finished Vange will have charge of it. Also the new clothing and food laboratories will be fully equipped with electrical appliances. Her address is 713 Columbia Avenue, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Grace E. Treichler is assisting in the Ann Arbor branch of the Merrill Palmer School which is the Nursery School of the University of Michigan. She lives in Ann Arbor at 226 South Ingalls.

"Vandy" Vanderbrook is with the C. W. Stewart (plant) nurseries at Newark, New York, and is living at home, R. D. 4, Newark, New York.

Ruth L. Wallenwein is a student dietitian at the Strong Memorial Hospital in Rochester, New York.

Catherine Weller is resting at her home at 15 Everitt Street, New Haven, Connecticut, following an operation for appendicitis.

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KERMIS COMMITTEE FORMED

The Kermis plays are well under way once more. The following committees have been appointed and the casts chosen as a result of try-outs. Rehearsals are held twice a week. The plays are all one act and are coached by Mr. R. A. Tallcott, who is assisted by Miss Jean L. Latham.

The committees are: manager, H. F. Dorn '29; assistant manager, A. Van Wagenen '30; stage manager, W. H. Schait '29; assistant stage manager, W. H. Schait '30; publicity, Lydia Kitt '29; assistant publicity, Edith Nash '30; properties, C. Bennett '29, Irene Myers '29, B. E. Foster '30; costumes, E. J. Young '29, C. Talmadge '28, M. Eagen '30; tickets, W. D. Hamilton '29, E. Jane Barker '30, W. F. Pease '31; posters, H. S. Clapp '31; music, M. J. Kelly '29, W. M. Wood '30; programs, Fern Griffith '29, F. M. Leonard '30.

The "Blue Teapot", one of the three plays was written by Jean Lee Latham and will be presented by the following: E. J. Barker '30, will take the part of Cynthia, Beatrice C. Fehr '30, Ma; R. E. Dudley '29, Jimmy; and H. S. Clapp '31, Pa.

"Poor Aubrey" will be given by E. G. Kuney '31, Mrs. Cole; M. E. Gilchrist '32, Amy; A. B. Dewey '30, Mrs. Fisher; and J. Wiedenmayer '29, Aubrey. This play was written by George Kelly.

Stanley Houghton wrote the "Dear Departed", which has the following characters: Abel, B. E. Harkness '29; Henry, R. F. Mapes '30; Ben, N. S. Edelman '32; Victoria, M. V. Page '30; Mrs. Jorden, E. Hopper '31; and Mrs. Slater, E. Krusa '31.

Each year a competition is held among sophomores for the position of manager of the Kermis Plays during the competitor's senior year. The winner is assistant manager during his junior year. This year the sophomores competing are W. G. Hoag, C. VanDeman, and E. M. Smith.

ERRATUM

We regret to state that we did not have the information about John Ehrlich '28 correct. He is not an instructor, but just a fellow. Dr. Wolf is not head of the botany department. There is no botany

department, it's in biology. It's not Durham University, but Duke University at Durham, North Carolina.

John A. Woerz is at the John Hopkins Medical School as an assistant in bacteriology.

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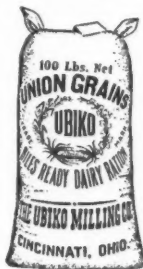
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"The Hill"

Volume X

Ithaca, New York, January 1929

Number 4

BARBECUE IS FINE SUCCESS;

ENTERTAINMENT EXCELLENT

THE steer is barbecued and eaten; the grand get-together has come and gone. The barbecue, held in the judging pavilion at 6 o'clock, December 12, 1928, was a huge success if we can judge by the smiles and applause of two hundred and fifty people.

First of all came the food which made everyone satisfied and happy. Rolls and beef accompanied by doughnuts, coffee, Eskimo pies and other good things were to be had by everyone. The number of times we saw certain people in line makes us firmly believe that the food "hit the spot."

Indian Dances Feature of Program

After the steer was disposed of, the stage, a huge truck surrounded by evergreens, corn shocks, and pumpkins, became the center of interest. Professor H. E. Botsford '15 led the songs, the first of which was our "Alma Mater". Professor R. B. Hinman introduced a male quartette composed of E. R. Allan '30, George Dack '30, J. E. Neary '30, and T. H. Powers '31, which conducted the opening feature very well. They selected for their songs "Sally in Our Alley", "Way Down Yonder in the Cornfield", and "Mandy Lee". Professor Hinman, as master of ceremonies, then presented Doctor Bates. Doctor Bates ushered in the main event of the evening, which he called forth from the rocks and ravines of old Cayuga. This was done by an Indian war cry better known on our campus two thousand years ago than a football yell is to-day, and real Indians in native costume, led by Chief Jesse Lyons, appeared. The braves gave several characteristic dances while Chief Jesse beat the tom-tom and sang. The Indians featured a dance particularly for the girls, "the Society Dance." All the women were asked to join but evidently they weren't well versed in the society dances of so many years ago. This stunt was surely extraordinary but we were just as pleased as surprised.

"Joe" Wiedenmayer '29 presented several new and novel dances though modern art didn't give too great a contrast to the prehistoric dances we had just witnessed. "Bill" Bachman '30, "the hottest banjoist in town," played some "hot" numbers which nearly brought the pavilion down with applause.

Ag Athletic Shingles Awarded

"Hal" Dorn '29, athletic manager of the Ag Association gave out shingles to the members of the agricultural teams of soccer and cross country. Agriculture has won both the intercollegiate events so far this year and are rooting for a victorious team in basketball.

As all good things must draw to a close so did the barbecue. Doctor Bates gave us a little idea as to the work in ag which is being done on the Indian reservations throughout the State, headed by Walter Freeman, who is chairman of the Indian Board. Then the Indians in costume from the Onondago reservation led in a dance similar to the ones which used to end all council meetings. Also Indians from the five other tribes of the old league of na-

tions of New York, who were then at the Indian Farmer's School, took part in the dance which ended the festivities. After the "Evening Song" we tramped our way over the ag campus; profs, aggies, domeconers, arts students, and even engineers.

AGRONOMIST RECEIVES

VALUABLE CHILEAN AWARD

Dr. T. L. Lyon, professor of soil technology, received one of the Chilean nitrate of soda research awards for nitrogen investigation at the annual banquet of the American Society of Agronomy. The society chose four internationally known scientists, three in the United States and one in Canada, to share in an annual fund of \$5000 which the Chilean nitrate of soda educational bureau made available one year ago. The agronomy society sponsored the project and a committee of the society selected the scientists.

The other recipients of this award are Dr. Jacob G. Lipman, dean of agriculture at Rutgers College and director of the New Jersey agricultural experiment station; Dr. Edwin Broun Fred, professor of agricultural bacteriology at the University of Wisconsin; and Dr. Frank Thomas Shutt, dominion chemist of Canada.

Dr. Lyon's outstanding contribution to nitrogen research has been to develop a fuller and more fundamental knowledge of the natural factors which control the supply of nitrates in the soil. His work has emphasized the practical significance of this knowledge and the improvement of systems of soil management.

Under the conditions of the award, the recipient must use the money for development of his research projects, or for personal advancement in his specialty. Each of the scientists will receive one-fourth of the 1928 award, or \$1,250 each. Some of them may use the money to attend the international soils congress to be held in Russia in 1930.

PROF. WHETZEL HONORED

The Des Moines Academy of Medicine of Des Moines, Iowa, recently elected Professor Herbert H. Whetzel of the plant pathology department to an honorary membership in that organization. Professor Whetzel lectured before this academy on the relations of plant diseases to human affairs. The lecture was part of a series sponsored in a number of western institutions of higher learning by the Mayo Foundation of Rochester, Minnesota. The general subject for the series of lectures in which Professor Whetzel attended was botany, plant life, and plant pathology. These lectures have since been gathered in a volume published under the title, "Plant Pathology and Physiology in Relation to Man."

Professor R. B. Hinman took his class in beef cattle on a field trip to farms around Geneva to study the different phases of beef cattle management in the State. The class saw the methods of handling breeding herds, stockers, and feeders. Beef cattle in this State are raised largely to provide a home market for home grown feeds and to convert unmarketable roughages into valuable manure for the cash crops.

PLANS FOR FARM AND HOME

WEEK NEARING COMPLETION

PLANS are nearly completed for the twenty-second annual Farm and Home Week to be observed from February 11-16. The railroads are cooperating by reducing the round trip fare to a fare and a half. A new feature this year will be a program by the Conway military band conducted by Patrick Conway on February 12. The students who will speak at the Farm Life Challenge contest are: H. F. Dorn '29, W. D. Hamilton '29, F. W. Ruzicka '29, S. C. Bates '30, A. G. Marshak '30, J. D. Price '30, C. C. Beebe '31, and O. H. Maughan '31.

The speakers in the Eastman Stage contest will be: H. W. Beers '29, H. F. Dorn '29, R. E. Dudley '29, J. V. Skiff '29, R. F. Mapes '30, R. L. Beers '32, and C. C. Beebe '31, alternate.

Finalists Chosen in Play Contest

Steuben County won the central district championship in the state dramatic contest at Keuka College in Penn Yan, November 17, and Erie County won the championship of the western district at Bethany, November 16. The winning groups will come to Ithaca to compete in the finals during Farm and Home Week. The group which won for Steuben County was the Prattsburg home bureau which presented "The Teeth of the Gift Horse." The Cheshire Grange from Ontario County was second in this central district contest with its presentation of "One Hundred Dollars," and the Moreland home bureau from Schuyler County placed third with "Sparkling Lucia." The judges of the contest were Miss May Baker of Keuka College, Penn Yan; Miss Dorothy De Lany of Cornell and H. C. Hoffsommer of Cornell.

In the western district contest, Williamsville community from Erie County presented the winning play, "Between the Soup and the Savory." Pike community from Wyoming County was second with its presentation of "The Neighbors" by Zona Gale. The other counties which competed were Genesee and Chautauqua. Professor G. Eric Peabody of the extension teaching department at the State College of Agriculture was the Cornell member of the judging staff.

These annual contests of which this is the second are sponsored by the State College of Agriculture. The winning group will receive a prize of \$50 and each of the other four groups competing will receive bonuses of \$20 each. The American Agriculturist will provide four of these five prizes and an anonymous donor will give the fifth. The money will be expended for some community betterment interest in the home towns of the competing groups of players.

Portrait to be Presented University

A portrait of Professor J. E. Rice will be presented by alumni and friends to the University at noon on February 12. Professor Rice has been associated with the college for 25 years, and has contributed much towards the knowledge of and the solution of poultry problems.

The dairy department will hold a milk judging contest supervised by State and national dairy authorities February 13.

FORTY INDIAN FARMERS ATTENDED SHORT SCHOOL

FORTY Indian farmers attended lectures and demonstrations in crops, cattle, poultry, fruit and other agricultural subjects in the ag college from December 10 to December 15. These Indians included descendants of Red Jacket, Cornplanter, Shenandoah, Captain George, Mount Pleasant, and other famous Iroquoian chiefs of history. The school which they attended annually is conducted by members of the extension staff who have been conducting meetings and demonstrations for the past six years on the reservations in co-operation with the Indian farmers.

In addition to lectures and demonstrations, the farmers made plans for the development of an Indian village exhibit at the State Fair next August. A typical bark house with farming and household utensils surrounded by a stockade will give visitors to the fair next year an accurate picture of New York life four hundred years ago. The exhibit will include an old-time Indian garden with ancient varieties of corn, beans, and squashes, a planting of all the varieties of fruit known to Indians before the white man came to America, and an outdoor exhibit of the various herbs used by the red man for medicine and the different trees and their uses.

The Indians will give a series of ceremonial dances in costume and an exhibition game of lacrosse, the ancient pastime of the Indians. Champion Indian teams from all parts of the United States will be invited to enter a tournament which will determine the best Indian team in the country. Since most of the leading colleges have organized lacrosse teams, the Indian farmers plan to play their game in the costume and according to the rules of three hundred years ago in order that visitors may see the changes that have occurred since then.

In addition to a discussion of these plans for the State Fair, the annual Indian school included individual conferences between Indian farmers and members of the staff of the college; lectures, discussions, and demonstrations. Professors J. H.

Barron, R. F. Bucknam, G. W. Peck, C. R. Crosby, H. J. Metzgar, W. G. Krum, and others discussed farm crops, fruit insects and insect control, cattle, poultry, farm management, and other topics. A new feature of this year's school was the round table talks on fruits and diseases by Professors Peck and Crosby. Professor Bucknam has started a program which will feature the rearrangement of crop lands to make farming easier. After each lecture, a twenty-minute forum was conducted in which the farmers asked questions about the lecture.

SYNOPSIS CLUB COMES OF AGE

The Synopsis Club held its "coming of age" banquet Monday evening, November 26. The banquet was in celebration of the club's twenty-first anniversary. The principal speakers of the evening were Dean A. R. Mann '04 and Professor H. H. Love of the plant breeding department. After the banquet members of the club presented a sketch depicting the life of some of the professors who hunt venison in the Adirondacks every fall.

The purpose of the club is three-fold; first, to bring together members of the faculty and graduate students in the department of plant breeding and related subjects; second, to give its members the opportunity to discuss and listen to speakers on their own and other subjects; third, to receive and entertain guests interested in plant breeding and related sciences.

The members of the faculty and graduate students in the department of plant pathology gave a dinner and a "kitchen shower" to Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Newhall on Tuesday evening December 11. A special ceremony of initiating Mr. Newhall into the Society of Benedicts was held for the entertainment of those present. Mr. Newhall has been assistant of plant pathology at the Ohio Experiment Station and is now here to finish his thesis for his doctors degree. He was married during the Thanksgiving recess, to Miss E. Hazel Tull of Worchester, Ohio.

4-H CLUBS HOLD CONTEST DELEGATES GO TO CHICAGO

TWO 4-H club Chenango County boys placed first and second, a Jefferson County boy placed third, and a Schuyler County boy placed fourth in the recent New York State 4-H club poultry judging contest at the College of Agriculture. The boys from Chenango County are Murray Haynes of Guilford who placed first with 550 points out of a possible 800 points and Theodore Hubbard of Bainbridge who was second with 560 points. From Jefferson County, Raymond Sawyer of Watertown placed third with 550 points. Robert Bale, Jr., of Odessa, Schuyler County, was fourth with 510 points. These four boys will comprise the New York State 4-H club poultry judging team which will go to New York City January 16 to enter the national 4-H club poultry judging contest at the Madison Square Garden Poultry Show.

Professor James E. Rice, head of the poultry department, awarded the medals, one to each of the four highest scoring individuals at a picnic banquet of chicken in the poultry building. These medals were donated by the Tioga Empire Feed Mills Company, of Waverly, New York.

New York State sent delegates for the first time to the national boys and girls 4-H club congress in Chicago. More than 40 states were represented at this seventh annual congress which was held from November 30 through December 7 in connection with the international livestock exhibition.

Ten delegates represented New York State, including four outstanding pig-club and sheep-club boys who are being sent to the congress as a reward for their 4-H club work, and two County club agents. The New York representatives were: Mildred Olmstead, from Holmesville, Chenango County; Charles DuBois, a sheep-club member, from Pine Bush, Orange County; Edward Dugan, a sheep-club boy, from Maryland, Otsego County; Herbert Paddock, a sheep-club member, from Camillus, Onondaga County; Thomas Hollier, a pig-club boy, from Skaneateles, Onondaga County; Charles Goodwin, from Guilford, Chenango County; Ward Winsor, from Guilford, Chenango County; G. D. Musser, county club agent, from Middletown, Orange County; Harry L. Case, county club agent from Norwich, Chenango County; and J. P. Willman, extension instructor of animal husbandry, from the College of Agriculture, who directed the group.

The New York State delegates to the convention visited big business establishments and the stock-yards, and saw the suburban districts of Chicago and investigated a model farm. They were the guests of prominent business firms at banquets; reviewed the exhibits at the international livestock exposition; and took part in the 4-H club parade.

SPRAY SERVICE SAVES

Fruit growers in New York State saved \$300,000 this year through a change recommended by the Ag College in the conventional spray schedule. This change was suggested by members of the extension staff who had discovered by a careful survey that the San Jose scale, at one time a most serious pest of the apple, had practically disappeared from a majority of the orchards. The lessened number of these insects made it possible for growers to reduce the amount of lime sulphur in the so-called delayed dormant spray, since the strong solution was no longer necessary to control the pest.



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CLOTHING CLASS IS WORKING OUT INTERESTING PROJECTS

The Clothing 15 class, directed by Miss Muriel Brasie, prepared a complete wardrobe for the modern college girl, which was on display in the Home Economics building December 11, 1928. Gertrude Griffith '31 was the model. The wardrobe was selected with no limit as to cost and when gathered was valued at \$1162.00. The list was very complete and consisted of all articles that one could possibly need, even such accessories as jewelry, bags, and skates.

The class was divided into groups of two and each group went to various stores in Ithaca to select the wearing apparel assigned to it. The clothing was then borrowed and brought up to the home economics building for the demonstration. The class also made a comparative study of price and considered its relationship to income.

Although this wardrobe was very lovely and one which any of us would be proud to own, it was a bit extravagant. Therefore the class will prepare a budget and select a wardrobe which will be adequate and attractive and which will keep within a limit more easily afforded by the college girl of moderate means.

OMICRON NU ENTERTAINS AT TEA

Omicron Nu held its first open meeting of the year on Wednesday afternoon, December 19, in order to give, especially to the underclassmen in the College, an opportunity to become acquainted with this honorary society. Tea was served to all faculty and students who attended the meeting. Dolly Brause '29 had charge of the tea.

At this time Martha Van Rensselaer, director of the College, spoke about research work in home economics and of the many opportunities rapidly opening in that field. She mentioned Dr. Adelaide Spohn and Dr. Williams who were among the pioneers in research here at Cornell. Dr. Spohn is here at present doing research in the field of nutrition.

Several new officers were elected by Omicron Nu at a meeting called in December by Frances Hook, president of the society. Esther Young '29 was elected vice-president; Catherine Buckelew '29, secretary; Jean Warren '29, assistant editor of Omicron Nu, the paper which is issued twice a year. Miss Martha Van Rensselaer announced that a case is being placed in the hall of the domecon building to make room for the Omicron Nu scholarship cup, honor roll, and seal.

CLUB ELEETS DOMECON GIRLS

Four students from domecon were initiated into Arete on December 19, 1928. The initiation was held in the Risley organization room, and after the ceremony a banquet was served in the red dining room. At this time Elsie Persbacher '29 welcomed the initiates and Ethel Wallace '31 responded. The initiates were Evelyn Fisher '30, Helena Perry '31, Gladys Staebell '31, Ethel Wallace '31.

EDITORIAL

One of the most thrilling things about home economics is that it concerns the whole world and everybody in it. Everyone has a home, if it's only a hovel; and everyone looks toward that home for comfort, quietude, and peace. Those studies which can make better the home and it's management reach out and help the whole world.

But contrary to this spirit, in a very large university like Cornell, few people can really get to know each other, few can fully understand and influence each other. One is apt to develop a coldness and indifference to those outside her sorority or house group, and to learn the habit of not seeing the rest of the world. Most of the upperclassmen have developed so cold and uninterested a gaze for all except the friends they unwittingly made in their freshman year that mere conversation is killed outright and never lifts it's head again.

This attitude of high hat would spell utter failure for a teacher of home economics; for how could one teach good dress, fine taste, and correct nutrition to people—to all kinds of people—if one were not willing to break away from the restraints of one's small group of friends? Friendliness for and interest in the strange and varied people of this world are necessary to one who would teach them things as closely related to their lives, children and homes as home economics. For, as well as being a dispenser of fine and technical knowledge, a teacher of home economics should be a philanthropist of smiles and sympathy, of interest and charitable judgment, of approachableness and understanding.

A frequent criticism against the College of Home Economics is that its curriculum is too narrow,—it does not permit of enough courses in English, history, philosophy, or the languages,—and this criticism is just. A graduate from the Arts College appears to have a broader education—seems more fitted to cope with any problem. But if such a graduate has prepared herself to enter the teaching field, has she had that practical training which is invaluable?

A student in home economics who is to be a teacher is given five weeks of practice teaching at either Groton or Trumansburg. She goes out there three or four days a week and actually conducts classes in recitation or laboratory work. The critic teacher is always present, but she takes no part in the work. She is there only to observe and so be able to give helpful suggestions to the student teacher after class.

It is one thing to observe and another actually to do the deed one's self. This experience of really teaching high school classes gives one a real insight into the methods of attacking problems, the best ways of putting over the work, and the thoughts and ideas which pupils of high school age have.

DIRECTORS OF EZRA CORNELL PLAN FOR MAY OPENING

The first meeting of the directors of the 1929 Hotel Ezra Cornell, annual hotel-for-a-day staged by the students of the hotel course, was held at Alpha Sigma Phi Friday evening, December 14. A. C. Hunt '29, manager-elect, stated his policy at that time and stated the principles upon which the department heads are to make their plans.

The openings of the past three years have attracted many hotel men to Ithaca, and have been attended by an increasing number of townspeople, faculty members, and students and their guests. It is expected that by making plans early and giving them wide publicity, all the reservations will be sold far in advance of the opening day.

The openings of the past have consisted of a dinner, entertainment, and dance, which have been planned, sold, and carried out entirely by members of the hotel course. Risley Hall was the scene of the first two, and Willard Straight Hall was chosen for the 1928 one. It lent itself so well for the occasion that it is hoped it will be the site of the 1929 Hotel Ezra Cornell. The date set for it is the first Friday in May.

YULETIDE PARTY GIVEN

The home economics Lodge and Apartment combined forces on December 20 and entertained about twenty-five people, both faculty members and students, at a progressive Christmas dinner party. The dinner and the salad courses were served at the Lodge, in the living room, with the guests seated about on pillows on the floor. Everyone then traveled over to the Apartment in the domecon building for the dessert of plum pudding decorated with a burning sparkler to typify the Christmas candle. Stockings filled with homemade candy were hung over the fireplace, roaring with it's Yuletide log, and during the evening the stockings were distributed to the guests. Miss Mary Duthie read a charming Christmas play.

Miss E. H. MacArthur, assistant professor of home economics, is conducting a series of experiments to study fat digestion. A group of domecon girls are acting as the subjects for these experiments. They eat only the meals prepared by Miss MacArthur. Each hour a blood count is taken. The experiment covers a period of one day for each girl.

CLUB WILL MEET JANUARY 22

The January meeting of the Home Economics Club will be in the form of a tea to be given in room 100 of the College building after lab on Tuesday afternoon, January 22. The Club is able to give the tea because of the large number of students who have already paid their yearly dues of fifty cents, and it urges all who have not yet paid their dues to do so right away.

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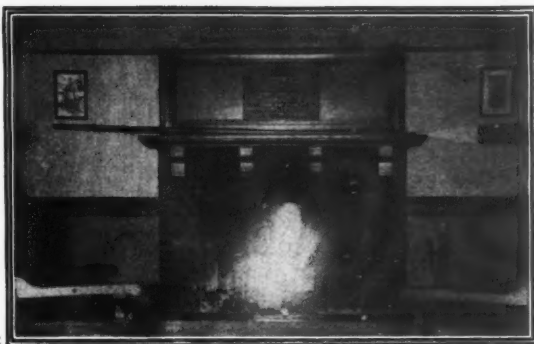
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120 Catherine Street
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Cornell



For the Disciples



Foresters



Of Saint Murphius

SENIORS AID PROF. GUISE IN ORGANIZING ARNOT FOREST

PROFESSOR Guise, in spite of the dubious quality of the labor supplied by the senior class, is getting the Arnot Forest in a fair state for future management. The complete exterior and two-thirds of the interior boundaries have been surveyed, blazed, and painted; red for the exterior and forest yellow for the interior. At each intersection of lines, a stone corner has been built and a peeled post set up. From the cruise data gathered by the seniors, a new type map is being prepared by the grads and assistants.

Two Permanent Bridges Built

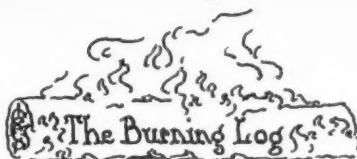
Enough steel beams to permanently bridge the entire area were bought for a nominal sum from the wrecking of the Dairy and Floriculture buildings. Last July "Ced" Guise used some of these beams, some concrete, and considerable energy in laying two bridges on the main road into the forest. At present every road has been brushed out and bridged with temporary footlogs. Next spring or summer a third bridge will be placed on the same main road.

The first step, in the management of an area cut as heavily as the Arnot, is to let the stuff grow until a market appears for the utilization of material which ought to be thinned out. In the meantime this area offers no end of problems for research in growth, increment, soil, and whatnot.

GYPSY MOTH SPREADING

The gypsy moth has made some rapid progress during the past year in its defoliation ravages in western New England and along the eastern boundary of New York State, as shown by the recent report of the Bureau of Entomology. The barrier zone along eastern New York State was established in 1925 as a final attempt to stop the westward progress of the gypsy moth. By 1926 the defoliated area in the eastern part of the infected area had been doubled, and by 1928 the total defoliated area was larger than it had been in 1927. The bureau recommends that scouting and control operations be carried on in a wider belt of territory, if the advantages gained from the present barrier zone are to be maintained.

Editor Ford of the *American Lumberman* is a Christian, a scholar, and a gentleman. He prints in his paper a story from Tacoma about a fire so hot that it melted the hinges on a safe, but when a plywood box was opened, records within were intact and even the wooden case was but slightly scorched. Well: why pay the high cost of chrome steel and asbestos lined safes? Rah for plywood against all substitutes!



OUR ATHLETICS

After our proud boastings as to the outcome of the ag-forestry soccer game for the University championship, there is nothing left to do, but compliment the aggies on the exceptional team they must have. However, they must admit we played a hard fast game on the snowfield. If it be any consolation we can point out with pride that both teams are part of one section of the University, the ag college. In other intercollegiate sports it has been continually true that both ag and forestry have been high up in the scoring. No better argument than this is needed to prove to those who would prefer to see forestry united with ag to make a sure-winning team, that forestry can maintain itself athletically, and in addition allow so many more men to gain exercise and sport through our forestry teams. Intercollegiate basketball will soon be under way and before very many months pass by crew registration will open. Previous to last year the foresters produced three successive good crews and then forgot all about it last year. It might be a potent idea to hold on to some of this soccer enthusiasm, carry it on to basketball, and take it out on the oars on Spring Day.

FORESTERS TO GIVE AN INFORMAL DANCE

THE preëminent social event in forestry circles will occur at the Old Armony on Saturday evening, January 26. Famously known as the Frontier Frolic or Lumberjack Ball, this dance will exceed in pleasure afforded the dancers, any previous dance given by the Cornell Foresters. Tuneful strains of melodious harmony emanating from Wes Thomas' ever-popular "jazz boys" will delight all students of the Terpsichorean art. As the dancers glide over the smoothly waxed floor, their oculatory senses will be pleasantly impressed by the superb decorations on the walls, suggestive of woodland festivities. An innovation this year will be the complete informality of dress at the dance, rather than the former type of costume ball. The committee feels that more enjoyment will be had at an informal dance than at a costume ball. The ever-satisfying doughnuts and cider will be available.

FORESTRY FACULTY ATTEND MEETINGS IN NEW YORK CITY

THE CORNELL forestry faculty attended the meetings of the Society of American Foresters held in conjunction with the American Association for the Advancement of Science on December 28 and 29 at Columbia University in New York City. The Society of American Foresters is composed of professional foresters in the United States and Canada, and meets every other year with its parent, the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Excellent Program Presented

The order of events and the selection of the type of papers for presentation was an exceptional piece of work. Only matters of vital interest and of specific importance were placed on this well-thought-out program. But in spite of such an attractive program the attendance was very poor. As an instance, there are at least ten state foresters within easy traveling distance, and five were present. It was quite an honor for Cornell to have the highest proportion of any institutional staff, state or educational, represented at these meetings. Out of a possible eligible eight, seven were present.

Old-Timers Report Progress

The society was honored by the presence of two past chief foresters as well as the present acting chief of the U.S. Forest Service. These men together with those who had started in "on the ground floor of forestry" spoke on the good old days, and gave an excellent chance for comparison with present beliefs and conditions. A problem smacking of Revolutionary days and of the drawing up of the Constitution of the United States was brought to light very definitely and decisively, namely state rights versus national. The present system of the government Forest Service was sweepingly condemned as being injurious to state forestry, particularly in the east, and that present government policies are striking a decisive blow to state systems.

At the banquet on Saturday evening our beloved Cornell faculty walked away with the honors. Professor "Sammy" Spring was toastmaster at this event, which was unique in that it was the first time in forestry annals that a banquet was speechless! Prof. "Reck" entranced the diners by his renditions at the piano, and "Chief" Hosmer "brought down the house" by his recital of O'Grady's Goat in the good old Irish brogue.

We hear that Prof. Guise relieved his overworked mind by attending as many theaters as possible while at the meetings in New York.

During Christmas vacation, "Ivy" Olson and "Ed" Guck worked "Archie" Budd for a meal and bus fare. "Archie" has since been too poor or crestfallen to return to school!

CAMPUS CHATS

ORIENTATION COURSE CHANGED

The freshmen orientation course has been changed this term in an effort to make it better. The course was begun in response to a student petition for a course to acquaint the freshmen with the history and organization of the College. The course this term was divided into two sections. The first half of the term the freshmen met as in former years in one group; the second half of the term they are divided into eight groups according to their special interests. These groups according to their attendance are: farming and business, 41; miscellaneous, 32; teaching of agriculture and science, 27; forestry, 21; science, 17; extension, 10; floriculture, 8; and ornamental horticulture, 7. These groups are led in discussion by specialists in these subjects. In the past the course has been far from satisfactory; many of the students have taken little or no interest in the lectures; some of the lectures which might well have been given at the beginning of the term to be of real advantage to the student were not given till late in the term. The change in the course should be all for the good. The best lectures on the best subjects under the old schedule will be maintained and given early in the term. The first half of the term will be better organized and the students more interested therefore than under the old system. From the voluntary division of the students into the separate groups it is interesting to note that over 800 of the freshmen when they enter have a depart-

ment or subjects they wish to specialize in chosen. The sooner they learn what their choice really means from specialists in it the sooner they will know if their choice for themselves is correct. If incorrect the quicker they change their plans for something more adapted for them the better. The miscellaneous group formed of those undecided what to specialize in considers in turn the various fields of agriculture. These students by their discussions may more quickly decide what to specialize in. The change in the course retains the best of the old schedule; places students who have already decided their speciality in direct contact with the department; and gives students undecided what to specialize in an insight into the various fields of agriculture.

BUILD BETTER ROADS

Tower Road east of East Avenue is one of the most important roads on the Campus. This road connects the lower and upper campuses and then continues out past the poultry, dairy, and an hus buildings and on out to the barns. It is in very bad condition most of the year, as those who have to use it daily will willing testify.

To date the University has not seen fit to macadamize any of the roads on the upper campus, but since the state is investing over a million dollars in a new plant industry building we are hoping that the University may decide to put in some good roads on this end of the campus. The logical place to start such a program is on Tower Road, because of the benefit to the great number of students and faculty members who have to use it daily.

CAMPUS CHATS

MAKE UNSELFISH FRIENDSHIPS

We are taught the methods of cultivating soil and the means by which to rid this soil of weeds but how often we neglect the cultivation of friendship. This is often the case with freshmen. The first few weeks of school are so exciting and awesome that it is no wonder they make mistakes in choosing their companions. These companions, so hastily chosen, often remain friends throughout one's college-life.

Friendship is not a common thing to be picked up in the street. It would not be worth much if it were. Like wisdom it must be sought for and to keep demands care and thought.

It is very easy to make friends but it is a much more difficult task to keep them, because of our own selfishness. We want to get all that we can out of our friends without having the responsibility of keeping them friends. We want to reap where we have not sown.

There are few of us who are willing to pay the price of ideal friendship, for we are apt to look just to the gain that may come to us. When we discover that it is only possible to find ourselves by losing ourselves, we have the secret of friendship and begin really to live.

The secret of true friendship is just the secret of all spiritual blessing. The way to receive is to give. The selfish in the end can never reap anything but selfishness.

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Founded 1903

Incorporated 1914

Member of the Agricultural College Magazines, Associated

Published Monthly from October to June by students in the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics at Cornell University.
Entered as second class matter at the Post Office, Ithaca, New York. Printed by The Cayuga Press. The Subscription
rate is one dollar a year or three years for two dollars; single copies, 15 cents.

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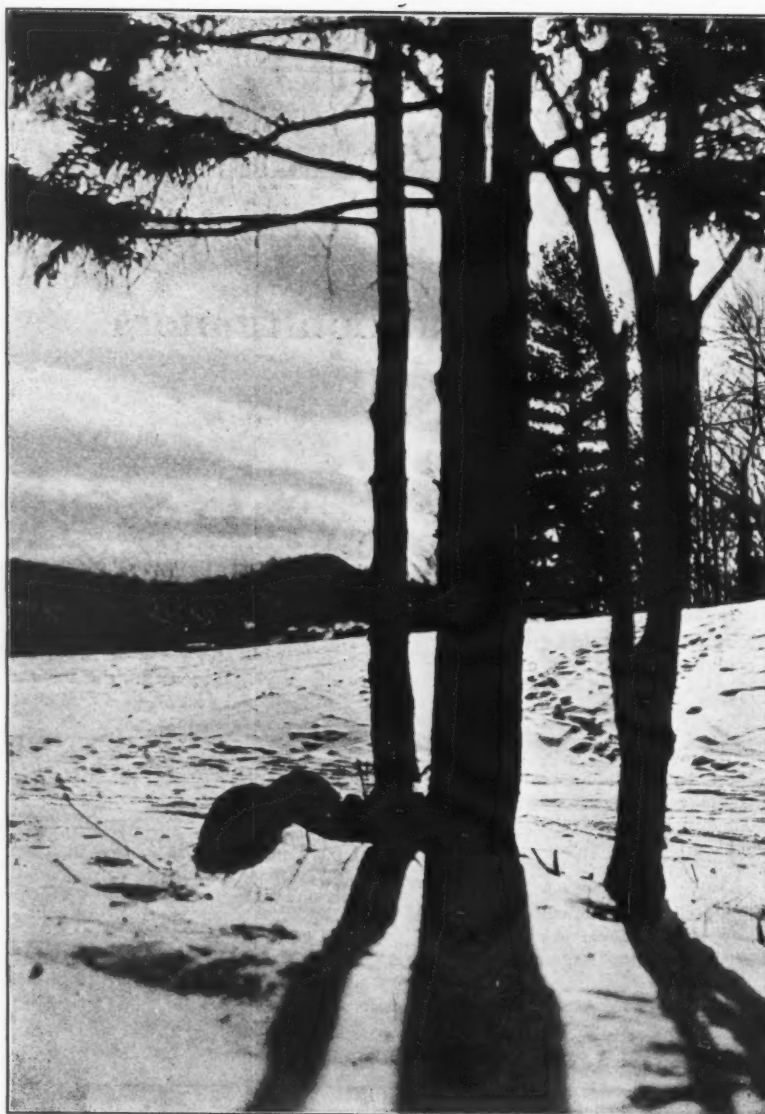
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